

ains, one for the vessel, the other for superintending the actual operations of the fishery, should be abolished as destructive of discipline among the crews.

The under officers of the vessel, on the other hand, he considers, should be active men, well acquainted with all the manual details of the service. Capt. Dupetit Thouars complains loudly against the system so very prevalent among American whale fisheries, of allowing the sailors to get into debt ashore, and of the owners giving security, for advancing the money for them at a rate of interest, often amounting to 40 or 50 per cent; a practice destructive of all habits of prudence among the men.

The principal rendezvous for the whale ships Captain d'Urville states to be the Sandwich Islands, Otaheite, and New Zealand; at the former of these stations sometimes 60 French whalers are assembled together, at the second 20, at the third 40. At all these places when the whalers are in, the most unbounded licentiousness and disorder prevail among the crews, and call imperiously for the establishment of Consuls or other authorised agents on the spot.

Capt. d'Urville strongly urges the necessity of sending out agents of this kind without delay, and more particularly to the Bay of Islands in New Zealand, where a British resident who performs the functions of "a constable and police magistrate" has been long settled. England and the United States, the Captain adds, had several vessels of war, during the course of each year, to visit these fisheries, whereas France sends only one occasionally; he, therefore, recommends government to adopt more efficient measures of this kind.

We publish the above extract, in order to rectify the errors which it contains. How important a mistake should be made as to the number of French whaleships touching at these islands, it is impossible to imagine. Sixty whaleships of all nations assembled here at one time, must have been a very rare occurrence, if indeed such ever was the case. One French whaler touched at this port in 1837, three in 1838, and none since. One other touched at Lahaina, and last year one at Waimea, Kauai—in all six whalers in four years. This year, one merchantman touched on her way to Manila—a total of seven French vessels in four years. Within the same period 251 American vessels and 57 English of all classes arrived at Honolulu. The report also states that several men-of-war from England and the United States annually "visit these fisheries." Until this year a national ship of the latter had never appeared in many harbors much frequented by American shipping, and it will probably be years before others follow. Four French men-of-war have visited Oahu since June, 1837, three of which touched also at Tahiti. Seven English have appeared within the same period, and seven from the United States, five of which were attached to the Exploring Squadron. From these facts it is readily seen that the French commerce is far more efficiently protected in these seas, than that of any other nation. The statement of French shipping at Tahiti and New Zealand appears likewise to be exaggerated, though we have no data for ascertaining the precise amount.

We are happy to state that as far as Oahu is concerned, that "unbounded licentiousness and disorder" have not prevailed among either the crews of French vessels or those of any other nations when in this port, and even were they so disposed, the police of the country is abundantly able to prevent it.

From the Journal of Commerce.
YANKEE ENTERPRISE.

I was glad to see in your paper, a notice of the launching of two steam boats in England, for navigating the coasts of Chili, Peru, &c. Perhaps your readers would be pleased to learn that those two boats, the Chile and Peru, are to be followed by two others built of iron. The object is to form a line of boats from Valparaiso in Chile, to Panama, in Ecuador, touching at Coquimbo in Chile, Yquiquo in Bolivia, Arica and Calama in Peru, and Guayaquil in Ecuador. The undertaking is an immense one, and when started it was supposed all the fuel would have to go from England, but now

it is hoped the Chilean coal will answer.—I will add that the whole undertaking has been projected (and in these hard times too,) subscriptions have been obtained, boats built, contracts secured with the British Government for carrying the Mail, sole privilege of navigating the coasts of Chile, Peru, and Bolivia by steam, has been obtained from those Governments by a countryman of our own, a true indefatigable Yankee, Mr. Wm. Wheelwright, of Newburyport, Mass. formerly U. S. Consul at Guayaquil. Yours,
A SUBSCRIBER

Lahaina, Dec. 4, 1840.

To the Editor of the Polynesian:

SIR,—I send you a small biscuit, made from Hawaiian wheat, which was grown in Kula, a somewhat extensive district of high land in the interior of this island, (Maui.) Several bushels have been raised this year, and I am encouraged to hope that the people will devote considerable attention to its culture hereafter. They have sold what they have raised, much to their satisfaction; and speak of it as being a profitable crop, if they can find a sure market, which of course they will not fail to do. There are several thousand acres of wild land in the above mentioned district now lying useless, and which would undoubtedly give a good crop of wheat. If the accounts received from the natives are correct, it yields as well as it does in the State of New York.

It grows in the same region as the celebrated Maui potatoes, and would probably flourish well in any good soil on the Sandwich Islands, which is of the height of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

I also send a specimen of the dry flour.

Yours, truly,

A Friend of Improvement.

The bread proved very sweet and palatable, and to our own taste quite as good as that made of flour from the United States. The grain was coarser, and not quite as white, but a good mill would probably remedy these deficiencies. For ourselves we should be glad of a barrel of it, and hope that sufficient encouragement will be given to its culture as to make it an object for some one to import all the necessary apparatus for grinding, bolting, &c., from America. Flour raised here could be sold at many dollars less per barrel than that imported.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR SUGAR GROWERS.

Abstract of a letter received from a merchant in Sydney, 1840.

Mr. Williams, the United States Consul, lately shewed me a box of samples of Sugar, sent here from Oahu for his opinion, and to furnish information as to their suitability for this market, and they were really beautiful, surpassing infinitely any Sugar received here from Mauritius or elsewhere.

Extract from a letter dated Bombay, Oct. 30, 1839.

We too, in India, are making great exertions to improve our Cotton, grow Silk and Sugar. The two latter have never yet been exported from this side of India, but our late Governor, Sir R. Grant, who was a great utilitarian, took much interest in improving the resources of the land. The finest Sugar I have ever seen in Bombay, was imported from the Sandwich Islands, but there has been none sent since that I have been able to discover.

This letter was written a few days after leaving Cabool in Afghanistan, was carried to Bombay, thence to Calcutta, to Singapore, Manila, Kamschatka, New Archangel, California, was thence on its way to Mexico, when it was put on board (at sea) a vessel bound to this port, thus demonstrating the difficulties of communication between this and other ports, which will hardly be believed twenty years hence.

We are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Maigret for the following account of Gambier's Island, or as it is called by the natives Mangareva. It was written originally by one of his pupils, and by him translated into French, from which we have given it roughly into English, endeavoring to preserve the idiom. It gives their history until the present time, and is also interesting as a specimen of composition from one who but a few years since belonged to one of the most savage tribes of Polynesia.

HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF MANGAREVA.

The first of the list is Ceatumoana,

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 2nd | Atea, |
| 3rd | Keketea, |
| 4th | Koa, |
| 5th | Pepeiru, |
| 6th | Aongotope, |
| 7th | Koeia, |
| 8th | Caratai, |
| 9th | Anua, |
| 10th | Coronga, of whom the |
| father was unknown, | |
| 11th | Popi, |
| 12th | Anghiapopi, |
| 13th | Koa, |
| 14th | Camakeu, |
| 15th | Aeitapu, |
| 16th | Mahanga, |
| 17th | Apeiti, |
| 18th | Meihara, |
| 19th | Pokau, |
| 20th | Kookeu, |
| 21st | Makorotau, |
| 22nd | Cemanghi, |
| 23rd | Ceakarikitea, |
| 24th | Ceo, |
| 25th | Mateoa, |
| 26th | Caikatoara, |
| 27th | Maputeoa. |

Here ends their list.

All the inhabitants of this land descended from Ceatumoana. He had no father; or at least perhaps he was an alien.

10th. Coronga was a common man, but he married the daughter of Anua, and by that means became noble. Ceanghi said to Anua, look upon me favorably; to whom will belong Carovai, with its lofty heights. Anua answered, to Auanga your sister. Ceanghi replied, I thought it would be for Cemanghiakue. Ceanghi said again to Anua, to whom will belong Anga-ti-Mangareva? Anua replied, for Aikitea. Then Ceanghi cried, Aikitea, Anga-ti-Mangareva will fall to your division. Caravai with its many heights is destined to be for Auanga, but I believed that it would be for Cemanghiakue.

Popi was eldest son of Coronga. They could not seize the supreme authority, which remained in the hands of the people, on account of dissensions. Coronga had no food. He went to fish to procure some. He bought some of Uma, as he had much fish. They made a great exchange, and Uma was frightened about it. He saved himself on a lake, and fled to a stranger. Who caused him to disappear? It was Coronga. He escaped to the open sea, on account of the great purchase of his rival.

Capau declared war against Coronga. He had succeeded against Uma. He sent his chiefs, at the head of whom was Ciako, to watch Coronga. Coronga was killed by Ciako, who brought the fish to land. The fish were from Paua. Coronga had brought them from Coronga for his grandson. Coronga was taken. He was concealed in a coru of Paua. The fish and he filled the coru. He was carried to the king. The distribution was made at the house of the executioner. The executioner sought Coronga to eat him, but he did not eat him. Cukipo, his son sought him in his turn, found him and buried him, and thus his flesh was not eaten. Koa and Matane having learned it, declared war, and came to blows with Mahara, who was conquered by Koa. The authority that now governs us came from him. Mahare was entirely vanquished. Capau fearing the anger of Koa, fled to the stranger. Koa was thus redoubtable. He and Matane sought a warrior, and they found their man in Aunghitigou. The authority of Koa descended to Camakeu, and from him to Aeitapu. Aeitapu was the victim of the wickedness of a man called Matupane. He killed Aeitapu from jealousy and ambition. The king was robbed by Matupane, and perished by his hands.

Under the reign of Apeiti there were many combats. Troubles and dissensions were at their height. Apeiti said to the people, if you see the people of Caku come here to Angauru, do not give them any quarter. If those of Angauru go to Caku, they are not spared. It was impossible to travel, on account of the contentions. Wars have always been very common at Mangareva. Formerly they fought much; formerly they eat each other. There was a time when they fought without cessation.

Under the reign of Apeiti, the people of Caku were conquered. Cupou was the chief. The authority of all the chiefs then passed altogether to Apeiti.

Under the reign of Makorotau and Cemanghi-tu-tavake, the people being jealous wished to share the authority. In effect,

the power was taken away from the legitimate king. Ceitiatou chased Cemanghi-tu-tavake, who escaped by sea. The crown passed to Ceitiatou, while the king Cemanghi-tu-tavake fled to the stranger. But the reign of Ceitiatou was of short duration. He was conquered suddenly.

To be continued.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 8th, Br. Brig Clementine, Kauai.

SAILED.

Dec. 9th, Am. Ship Alciope, Clapp, for Boston.

" 9th, Br. Brig Julia, Campbell, for Tahiti.

PASSENGERS.

In the Alciope, Capt. J. O. Carter, lady and children, Miss M. Warren, Mr. J. P. Couthouy, Mr. Rendols.

Merchandise received per Brig Thomas Perkins, from New York, for sale by PEIRCE & BREWER.

2 cases Brown Drills.—1 case Choppa Hdks.—1 case Plaid Hdks.—2 cases assorted Prints.—72 doz. Whitby Brown Table Cloths.—1 bale Burlaps.—2 bales Ticks. 1 bale Sail Twine.—1 case White Cambrics. 20 bales Brown Sheetting.—5 bales Brown Shirting 30 in.—5 bales Brown Shirting, 27 in.—9 cases Bleached Sheetting, 38 in.—5 cases Bleached Shirting, 32 in.—1 case assorted Hosiery.—1 case assorted Combs. 1 case Umbrellas and Parasols.—40 quarter casks Pale Sherry.—50 baskets Nectar Champagne.—15 casks London Porter.—40 quarter casks of Sicily Madeira.—120 cases Claret.—19 barrels Burgundy Port.—26 boxes Syrups, Sarsaparilla and Strawberry. 1 bale Filberts.—20 boxes Olives.—8 boxes Capers.—2 casks Currants.—1 hhd. Hams. 190 boxes Bloom Raisins.—6000 lbs. Rice. 2 half barrels Nutmegs.—20 dozen Sweet Oil.—90 bbls. Flour.—2 hlds. Loaf Sugar. 60 half bbls. Water Crackers.—5,600 lbs. Pilot Bread.—5,500 Navy Bread.—2,400 lbs. Fine Navy Bread.—100 boxes Soap.—10 bags Shot.—Ox bows, Corn Mills, Axe Helves, Rakes, Pumps.—2,400 feet Oak Plank and Boards.—222 oars, 14 to 22 feet. 12 doz. Ink.—70 gallons Spirits of Turpentine.—84 boxes Window Glass.—Litharge, Chrome Yellow.—40 doz. Tumblers.—1 cask Venetian Red.—69 canisters Paint Oil, each 5 gallons.—25 sides Sole Leather.—4 cases Boots.—Invoice of books; late publications.
Honolulu, Dec. 3, 1840.

B. Pitman & Son,

Have for sale on reasonable terms, viz., English and American Prints. Gingham. Printed Muslins. White, Brown and Blue Cotton Drill. White and Brown Linen Drill. Bleached and Unbleached Cottons. Cambric, plane and Figured. Swiss Muslin. Lace Edgings. Insertings. Fancy Gauze Hdks. and Scarfs. White Veils. Garniture. Silk. Satin. Velvet and Belt Ribbons. Wound Wire. Furniture Chints. Hamilton Stripes. Bonnet Wreaths and Flowers. Ladies and Gentlemen's Hosiery. Gloves. Satin Neck Stocks. Nankeens. Pongee Colored Hdks. Grass Cloth. Cotton Hdks. Needles. Pins. Spool Cotton. Thread. Buttons. Suspenders. Ready Made Clothing. Wick yarn, &c., &c.

GROCERIES.

Molasses. Sugar. Lamp Oil. Tea. Flour. Meal. Dried Apples. Raisins. Citron. Prunes. Tamarinds. Pickles. Vinegar. Nutmegs. Mace. Allspice. Cinnamon. Cloves. Ginger. Sage. Pepper. Mustard. Honey. Tobacco. Cigars. Pipes. Snuff. Soap. Sallad Oil. Olives. Lemon Syrup. Porter. Pale Ale. Stoughton's Elixir. Wines, &c.

SUNDRIES.

Boots and Shoes. Writing Ink. Shoe Blacking. Arrow Root. Epsom Salts. Bench Planes. Brace and Bitts. Chisels. Fish Hooks. Combs. Sauce and Fry Pans. Iron Squares. Screws. Nails. Axe Handles. Axes. Adzes. Hatchets. Writing Paper. Blank Books. Quills. Corks, &c.

Generally on hand a good assortment of Crockery, Glass, and Tin Ware.
Honolulu, Dec. 5, 1840.